(vii)	Punjab & Haryana	02 Judges
(viii)	Madhya Pradesh	01 Judge

2. With regard to subordinate judiciary, the Supreme Court, in its judgment of 21st March, 2002 in W.P. (Civil) No. 1022 of 1989-All India Judges' Association & Ors *Vs.* Union of India & Ors, has directed that an increase in the Judge strength from the existing 10.5 or 13 per 10 lakh people to 50 judges per 10 lakh people should be effected the implemented within a period of five years in a phased manner to be determined and directed by the Union Ministry of Law. It had also directed that the existing vacancies in the Subordinate Courts at all levels should be filled in all the States.

2.1 The Central Government has filed an affidavit in the Supreme Court paying that the increase in judge strength in the Union Territories for which Central Government is administratively responsible be allowed based on workload and pendency of cases. All the State Governments are also party to the All India Judges Case.

2.2 Under article 235 of the Constitution of India, the administrative control over the member of subordinate judiciary in the States vests with the concerned High Court and the State Government. Thus as regards the judge strength in the District and subordinate courts, the primary responsibility for taking necessary action for increasing the judge strength vests with the respective State Governments.

Irregularities in voters' lists

3409.MS SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that school boys are being enlisted in the voters' list in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government propose/have taken against the concerned officials?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The Election Commission has intimated that the data of electors,

occupation wise is not maintained. Number of electors, who are school boys in respect of Orissa State, is not available. Section 19 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 provides the conditions of registration in the electoral rolls. According to it every person who is not less than eighteen years of age on the qualifying date, and is ordinarily resident in a constituency is entitled to be registered in the electoral roll for that constituency. There is no bar if a person who is studying in a school applies for enrollment in the electoral roll provided he is not less than 18 years of age on the qualifying date.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Allotment of quota of Notaries

3410. SHRI KESHUBHAI S. PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allotting the quota of Notaries in States;

(b) whether any request has been received from various States to enhance the quota of Notaries particularly from Gujarat; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon by Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) On the basis of the requirement/request received from the State Governments, the quota of Notaries is enhanced from time to time.

(b) Yes, During 2007, on the request of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, the maximum number of Notaries to be appointed by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been enhanced by 50%. Requests from the State Government of Gujarat and Rajasthan have also been received for enhancement of quota of Notaries.

(c) The proposal for enhancing the quota of Notaries to be appointed by the State Governments of Gujarat and Rajasthan, by 50%, is under active consideration of the Government.